

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Our Whole Army in Motion.

Gen. Meade's Headquarters Near Frederick.

The Rebel Army still Struggling to Escape.

Our Cavalry Reaping Harvests of Stragglers.

Destruction of Bridges on the Potomac.

MOVEMENTS OF AUXILIARY UNION FORCES.

Gen. Couch Marching on the Rebel Flank.

Gen. French Moving to Intercept Them.

STRONG HOPES FOR A WHOLESALE CAPTURE.

Gen. Meade's Congratulatory Address.

Our Whole Army in Motion.  
WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6, 1863.  
Our whole army is in motion, and the highest hopes are entertained that but a small portion of Gen. Lee's army will be able to reach Virginia.

Meade's Headquarters Near Frederick.  
BALTIMORE, Monday, July 6, 1863.  
Brig.-Gen. H. Haupt, having the direction of the communicating corps, reached here at midnight last night, and had an interview with Gen. Schenck. Up to 1 o'clock on Sunday, when Gen. Haupt left the headquarters of Gen. Meade, the enemy was fleeing. Meade's headquarters were at Creagerstown, Md., some 15 miles north of Frederick, and today he is, no doubt, at Frederick.

Gen. Halleck is in possession of several recent dispatches from Gen. Meade, and from their tone declares that Lee has suffered a disastrous defeat. The following has been posted at Headquarters: "Advices from the army up to 2 p. m. on Sunday, state that Gen. Meade's Headquarters were at Creagerstown last night, and were to be at Frederick today. "Gen. Meade has telegraphed that Lee's army is retreating."

Gen. Kilpatrick at Work—Destruction of a Potomac Bridge.

A courier from Gettysburg to-day reports that Gen. Meade's army this morning advanced six miles beyond the battle-field, and was advancing when the courier left. The Rebels retired without giving battle. Today a brigade of Rebel cavalry, upon a reconnaissance, advanced to Mechanicsville, 15 miles from Frederick. Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry attacked them vigorously, when they retired after a feeble resistance. Mechanicsville is to the left and rear of Gen. Meade's army, and seven miles south of Emmetsburg.

Major Cole's Independent Maryland Cavalry to-day destroyed the trestle-work bridge over the Potomac, used by the Rebels in crossing their cavalry. The party who made the dash yesterday in this vicinity crossed there. One of the prisoners captured at Falling Waters was a courier from Stuart to Lee, and had on his person dispatches for Lee. Not being searched immediately after his capture, he destroyed them on his way here. He says the ordnance train destroyed by Major Foley belonged to Major Lee's Rebel division, and was sent back because they had ammunition in abundance and more than they could transport.

Later from Harrisburg—Couch's Troops Operating on the Rebels.

HARRISBURG, Monday, July 6, 1863.  
Gen. Couch has pushed forward all his effective force to cooperate with and join the Army of the Potomac, and is, by order of Gen. Meade, pushing the regiments forward as rapidly as they are organized. The country may rest assured that he is doing all in his power. His advance is already in contact with the enemy, and aiding in the glorious result. Lee, so far as known, holds all the passes in the South Mountain leading into the Cumberland Valley from Gettysburg. This is done for the purpose of removing his trains, now rapidly pushing for Virginia.

The mountain is full of disorganized troops from Lee's army, and they are arriving within our lines every hour.

The troops under Gen. Pierce, formerly Milroy's command, arrived yesterday at Chambersburg, and pushed on to Greencastle, where they captured 500 prisoners, 2 wagons loaded with plunder, and 3 pieces of artillery. The prisoners were stragglers making their way to the Potomac, in company with wagon trains.

A dispatch from Chambersburg this morning says that heavy firing is heard in the direction of Hagerstown. It is believed that Gen. French has made an attack in that vicinity, on the trains moving toward Virginia.

Gen. Cameron left this morning, in company with a number of Surgeons, for Gettysburg.

There is no further news from the Army of the Potomac.

Advances of Gen. Couch's Forces—Gov. Curtin wants More Troops Forward—He is anxious to Pounce on the Enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 6, 1863.  
The following telegram has been received from the Governor:

"HARRISBURG, July 5, 1863.  
"Col. R. B. ROBERTS, Philadelphia.  
"The army commanded by Gen. Couch is advancing in force, and is likely to render important service. We should push troops forward, and there should be no delay. Gen. Couch has telegraphed Gen. Dana to that effect.

"The State is depending with so much generosity that we cannot afford further delay in the city. I am satisfied that the Rebel army is in our power, if we can act promptly and vigorously. Much may depend on the strength of Couch's army. The crossing of the Potomac prepared by the enemy is destroyed, and he is short of ammunition. Send forward companies mustered into service to-day and to-morrow. We must make up 40,000 men. Be prompt, and make everything yield to the presence of troops here.

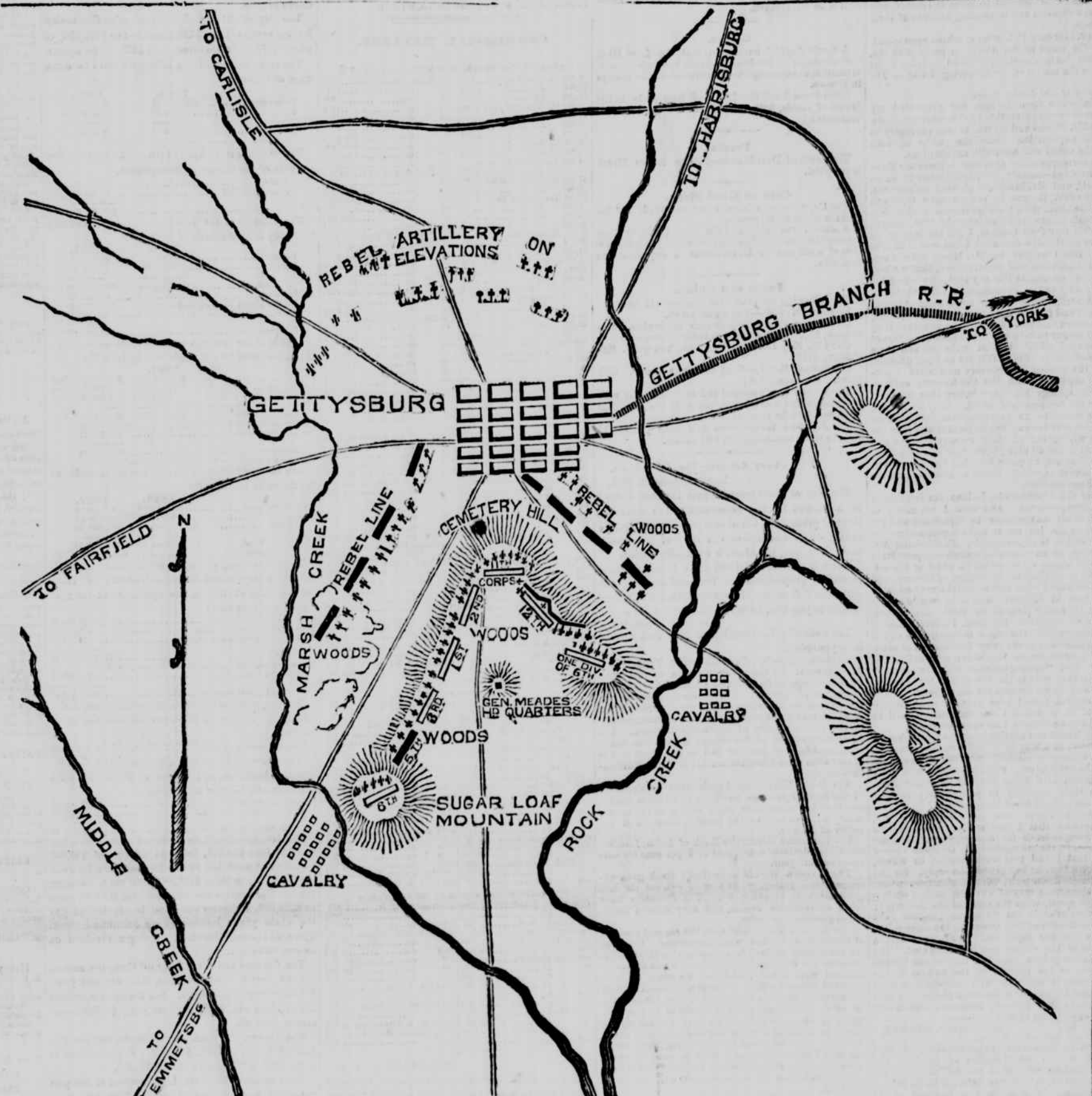
A. G. CURTIN."

The Capture of a Train and a Large Number of Prisoners.  
CREAGERSTOWN, Md., Monday, July 6, 1863.  
It is reported here by officers that on Saturday afternoon our cavalry under Kilpatrick intercepted a retreating train of Rebel wagons, guarded by

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIII.....NO. 6,944. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE BATTLE-FIELD AROUND GETTYSBURG.



The above sketch of the battle at Gettysburg was made by one of our correspondents, who carefully examined the topography of the country and thoroughly understood the situation; it was submitted for correction to several Generals experienced as topographical engineers, and is, therefore, in all essential points, absolutely correct. The wood in front of the left wing is where Longstreet and Hill formed, preparatory to charging on the left. Ewell's troops occupied the woods on the left. By reference to the map it will be seen that Meade moved over very short lines in reinforcing the point of attack. The enemy was compelled to march his infantry in the rear of his artillery a distance of several miles in passing from one wing to the other. The positions of the troops were changed as the exigencies required. The location on the map is the one at first assigned and substantially maintained. The elevation occupied by the Rebel artillery was much lower than that on which the National troops were posted. The position was well calculated for defense, and forced the enemy to fight at great disadvantage.

Jones's Brigade of cavalry, infantry and artillery, near Monterey on the Hagerstown and Gettysburg road. He captured 300 prisoners, including 200 wounded officers. He also took 150 wagons, and two guns. The wagons were destroyed.

The Rebels were completely surprised, and unable to make any serious resistance. Firing was heard in the direction of the enemy's retreating column yesterday afternoon.

It was probably caused by our cavalry and flying batteries pressing on the enemy's rear.

HANOVER, Pa., July 5, 1863.  
There was a cavalry fight to-day, four miles south of Gettysburg, between our forces and the rear of Lee's army, which is now supposed to be on the retreat to Hagerstown.

Our cavalry continue to bring in large numbers of Rebel prisoners.

Gen. Meade's Address to his Army.  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,  
NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68.—The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations. Our enemy, superior in numbers, and flushed with the pride of successful invasion, attempted to overcome or destroy this army. Baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigue the army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it displayed, will be matters of history to be ever remembered.

Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.

It is right and proper that we should, on suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that in the goodness of His providence, He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE,  
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The Perfect Rout of Lee.  
BALTIMORE, Monday, July 6—Non.

If my news last night was glorious I do not know what to call it now. Prisoners are coming in here by the thousands. Over 8,000 have already arrived here, and Gen. Schenck has orders to prepare to receive 20,000 more already captured.

The road along the line of the Rebels' retreat is strewn with wagons, cannon, small arms, and camp equipage, abandoned by the enemy. The Rebels unbind the horses and mules from their loads of cannon and stores, and, mounting them, push for the river.

Couch has formed a junction with Meade, and the

fresh militia are slaughtering and capturing the graybacks by regiments and brigades. Not one-tenth of Lee's army can possibly get back to Dixie by the route they came. It is not a defeat for Lee, but it is a total rout.

The following is the bulletin just issued at headquarters:  
During Friday night the enemy commenced to retreat rapidly toward Greencastle and Hagerstown, Gen. Meade following rapidly in pursuit, and having the entire cavalry force operating in the enemy's rear.

Up to 12 o'clock on Saturday many thousands of prisoners had been captured and sent to the rear, with a large number of cannon and wagons. The rout of the enemy is most complete and disastrous.

Gen. French will intercept his flying columns at Hagerstown, and Maryland, as well as Pennsylvania, will soon be rid of the invaders.

Retreat of the Enemy—The Pontoon Bridges Destroyed.  
NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 5, 1863.

The Rebels have retreated toward the Potomac. Their skirmishers were driven in last night, and a small cavalry force, probably their rear guard, passed through Emmetsburg this morning about daylight.

Our troops have been engaged all day in burying the dead, relieving the wounded, and collecting small-arms, many thousands of which belonged to the Rebels.

The Rebel pontoon bridge at dam No. 4 has been destroyed by our cavalry, almost unopposed, and our cavalry, at the last advice, had gone up to Williamsport to destroy the two bridges there.

Other preparations are in progress to intercept Gen. Lee's passage of the Potomac, and our army is already in motion.

So much time, however, has elapsed since Gen. Lee commenced to withdraw his forces from our front that his advance may have reached Williamsport in time to cross before we can prevent it.

Gen. Lee yesterday paroled about 2,000 Union prisoners. They were received by Gen. Couch.

It is not true, as stated, that Gen. Longstreet was captured and died within our lines.

Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, was not wounded. Both of these last reports were apparently well authenticated, and fully believed.

going toward the river, and many taking refuge in the mountains. The heavy rains of yesterday rendered the river too high to cross at the fords.

Yesterday forty Rebels, of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, dashed down the Harper's Ferry road, driving in our pickets to the outskirts of Frederick. A party of cavalry and infantry pursued and captured four of the Rebel party, but the others escaped.

Major Foley, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a small detachment, yesterday destroyed the Rebel pontoon bridge of boats over the Potomac at Falling Waters, four miles from Williamsport; the bridge was fastened to the Virginia side and swung down the river to prevent the current carrying it away. A guard of three hundred Rebels, who were encamped on the Maryland side, was attacked by Major Foley, routed, and sixteen prisoners, four horses, two mules, and two sutlers' wagons captured and brought here last night.

Major Foley destroyed five wagon-loads of ammunition by running it into the river. Lieut. Shoop, of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, swam the river under fire from the Rebels on the Virginia side, got aboard, brought it to this side, and the party then crossed on the boat, set fire to the pontoon bridge and completely destroyed it. Major Foley did not lose a man. An important capture was made at Greencastle, on Thursday, by Capt. Dahlgren of Pleasanton's Cavalry.

Kilpatrick After Stuart.  
BALTIMORE, July 5, 1863.

In consequence of information that Stuart was about to make a raid upon our rear this afternoon, Kilpatrick was sent out on our right. Some cannonading was heard, but up to 9 o'clock he had not returned to camp. Should the enemy be found here in the morning, the 4th of July will receive additional cause for commemoration.

The Losses.  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
JULY 5, 1863.

The Rebel General Pender is wounded. Gen. S. Kemper and Johnson, Rebels, are killed. The Rebel losses are estimated at 20,000. Our troops are in the highest spirits. Gen. Butterfield's wound is more severe than was expected, but is not at all serious. The Rebels abandoned their killed and wounded.

Incidents on the Battle-field near Gettysburg—Gallant Conduct of Troops—Advantage of Position—Heavy Losses—Tribune Enterprise—No Struggling.

From Our Special Correspondent.  
GETTYSBURG, Pa., Saturday, July 4, 1863.

After the Brigade from the 11th Corps, commanded by Col. Noble of the 17th Connecticut, had expelled the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters from Gettysburg, the several regiments marched through the streets with colors flying and the band playing the National Airs.

Our troops found Gen. Barlow in the town; he

bears on his person six wounds from musket balls, one in the groin is very severe. It is believed he will recover. Mrs. Barlow is here ministering to her husband.

Gen. Schimmelfeign escaped capture by resorting to a dodge worthy of the sharpest Yankee. When he found his retreat cut off, he seized the coat of a private and buttoned it closely over his uniform; he was knocked down and run over by a gang of Rebels who were after plunder. He then stumbled away into a cellar, and lay there concealed and without food for two days, but when he heard the boys playing "Yankee Doodle" in the streets, he thought it safe to come out. He is now in command of his brigade and ready for work.

The 11th Corps lost in killed, wounded and missing, 4,000 men. The 1st Corps lost foot soldiers nearly 5,000. The 12th Corps lost in killed and wounded, 373, missing 242, 17 officers killed and 43 wounded.

One regiment, the 2nd Mass., in Slocum's Corps, lost 11 officers in a charge, yet when this division was repulsed the regiment fell back in perfect order and each soldier in his place.

Sharpshooting has become a serious service in battle. 300 men from our brigade were shot in the rifle-pits on Friday, by a half a dozen of the enemy's sharpshooters concealed in a broken house in the suburbs of Gettysburg. The house might have been destroyed, but in doing this many others in the town would have been damaged; it is a question however, whether the whole town is worth the lives it cost to save it.

The 2nd Brigade of the 3d Division, 2nd Corps numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division of the same Corps in the last charge of the enemy on Friday evening, captured from the enemy double their own number in prisoners, including Gen. Armistead and five battle-flags, all within thirty-five paces of the 2nd Corps batteries.

The Rebel cavalry was in constant trouble; if it appeared beyond the protection of the infantry lines on either flank, it was charged into by the National cavalry, and sent pell-mell back to its hiding-place; and if too far within its own lines, the horses were demoralized by the explosion of shells. The command was of no service to the enemy, but the men soon became a reproach in the eyes of their comrades.

Perhaps one of the most important features of the line of battle was the facilities it afforded to each portion to re-enforce any point of attack. The enemy was compelled to march from seven to nine miles in going from one wing to the other, whereas three miles on the diameter of a circle was the distance between Meade's extreme infantry flanks.

This circumstance gave great advantage, and several

times enabled the Commanding General to rapidly concentrate his whole force at the point of danger.

After the battle-field came into our possession, a private soldier who had been wounded in the foot was found lying in the grass, under a bush; he had wiped his gun and taken off the lock to clean it. When found, he was in the act of putting it together again. To the question—what he was doing there? he replied, "I am getting ready for another pop. I have two boxes of cartridges left."

The citizens of Adams and York Counties are sending in large quantities of supplies for the sick and wounded, and all the farm-houses and barns in the neighborhood of the battle-field are used as hospitals. One of your correspondents has evinced a commendable zeal in the practice of his profession and at the same time serving the Government.

On Thursday Mr. Byington discovered that a telegraph instrument and operator were at Hanover; he procured a hand-car from the President of the railroad and sent an expedition down the road to repair the wire. This accomplished, a dispatch was sent through to THE TRIBUNE announcing the progress of the battle in advance of all other lines.

President Lincoln was in the Washington office at the time and was told of the passage of the message over the wires. It was then 10 o'clock Thursday night, and no dispatch had yet been received at Washington.

The President instructed the operator to inquire of the operator at Hanover who Byington is? Mr. Byington replied by referring the President to a member of his Cabinet, and also telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln that a railroad was in running order to within six miles of the battle field, and recommended that trains be sent for the wounded. The President replied that a train would be sent next day.

It has been remarked that never in the history of this army was there so little struggling as during the week of march and battle just closed. Gen. Meade's order on discipline has had a good effect. J. R. S.

On Friday night, after the battle had closed and all was quiet, several general officers were standing on Cemetery Hill, discussing the events of the day. One of the officers remarked, that he did not like the extreme silence of the enemy, it looked as if he was practicing some strategy. Well, replied Gen. Howard, it is evident that Gen. Meade is in a condition to detect and prepare for any new scheme Lee may develop. A very significant nodding of heads told that this was a degree of confidence in the ability of the Commanding General not always enjoyed by the Army of the Potomac. J. R. S.

The Destruction of the Crossing at Williamsport—Defeat of Rebel Cavalry—Occupation of a Gap in South Mountain—Gen. Meade Re-enforced by Gens. Foster and Peck, with 18,000 Men—Gen. French Taking Positions in the Mountains—Troops Forwarded from Harrisburg—Lee's Escape Considered Impossible.

From Our Special Correspondent.  
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 5, 1863.

Intelligence has reached this place that yesterday Maj.-Gen. French sent a force toward Williamsport, which was successful in capturing and destroying the pontoon train of the Rebels. The guard, consisting of a lieutenant and only 13 men, were taken. Their cavalry attempted to capture one of our trains, but information having been given to our forces, Gen. Kilpatrick, with Stabel's Cavalry, attacked and routed them, and also drove them from a pass in South Mountain which he (Gen. K.) now occupies.

Gens. Foster and Peck are known to have arrived with 18,000 men, and effected a junction with Gen. Meade's forces. Gen. French has fallen back, and occupies the gaps in the mountains, and also guards the fords. The recent rains have caused the river to rise considerably. Gen. Lee has every man in the field, even taking his train guards. The arrival of our reinforcements struck terror to the hearts of the Rebels, who are reported making their way back. Troops from this place are being sent forward, and everything looks favorable. The Philadelphia City Troop, Capt. Randall, who have been doing good service in the adjoining counties, arrived here yesterday.

Latest.—Trustworthy intelligence has been received here that Gen. Meade has captured 25,000 prisoners and 118 guns. It is believed that Lee's retreat is impossible.

The Excitement in Philadelphia—The Enrollment of Defenders—The People Fully aroused at Last—The appearance of Harrisburg—The Attack on Carlisle—Gen. Stabel's Cavalry.

HARRISBURG, Friday, July 3, 1863.

Passing through Philadelphia, yesterday, en route for this place, one began to have some idea of the excitement caused by the invasion of Pennsylvania. The streets were thronged with people eagerly discussing the "latest news" and anxiously awaiting the arrival of "Still Later" intelligence. Following drummers of all sizes vigorously beating drums of different and questionable sound, were the new recruits who had come and were still coming forward "for the emergency," as one of the placards has it.

It is needless to say that the recruits were raw enough. With many, however, it was evident that the crisis was fully understood and would be determined by the result. Gen. Kelly, who is a few years younger than the matter as a placard, is a life in life and considered playing soldier a fine thing. At the rooms of the Union League, on Chestnut street, something of real earnestness and work was manifested. Eighty men from one factory were there assembled, who had come forward to offer their services, and lives if need be, to aid in driving the invaders from the Keystone State. They were addressed by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, who in a few very complimentary remarks introduced Major-General Stabel, a guest of the League, to the company. The General was heartily received by all, but as Judge Kelly remarked, "being a fighting and not a talking man," was excused from making a speech. The afternoon train brought Gov. Curtin from Harrisburg, and a large concourse of people assembled in front of the Continental to pay their respects to their Governor, who addressed the assembly in a stirring speech. The business of recruiting goes rapidly forward, with what success may be inferred from the statement that the regiment started by the Union League has already increased to the dimensions of a brigade. The city was alive with rumors of every possible description, many of which of the most exaggerated and impossible sort, were readily believed by the credulous.

The first object in Harrisburg which greeted my eyes as I looked from the car window in the dim gray of morning, was a man in citizen's clothes, with cross-belt, cartridge-box, and musket, doing guard duty. My mind instantly reverted to the days of '76, and I drew a picture of self-sacrificing patriotism and devotion of which the honest person before me was the immediate subject. I have since learned from citizens themselves that while numbers come forward to aid in the defense of the city, there is lacking that strong determination to do or die which alone gives form and weight to such an uprising. Again we find the "playing soldier" predominant. The efforts being made to organize and discipline the recruits meet with but little co-operation. I wish to justice to all. There are of course numbers of true men who are guided by the right principles, and who strive by their zeal to overcome the majority's inactivity of others. But that terrible earnestness of purpose which should be seen unmistakably on every face, and which alone will end this war, is sadly lacking. Many of the citizens feel their homes at the cry of danger. Others, as a precautionary measure, moved their goods, but remained themselves. Most of the stores are closed, and the principal occupation of the city appears to be to listen to every item of news and to watch the instruments of their own. The scenes at the bridge, over which no civilian, not even correspondents, are allowed to cross to the other side, are very

See Eighth Page.